

Trouble

JFK's 'Alliance' Is In

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By CHARLES BARTLETT

WASHINGTON

Few of those observing the Alliance for Progress closely believe that the brilliance which most of them found in the initial concept is being matched by its execution.

Enthusiasm for the program still runs high among Latin and U.S. diplomats but even as President Kennedy observed the first anniversary of his original pronouncement with a reception in the White House, complaints on the administration of the Alliance are growing with an intensity which may bring serious trouble in Congress.

Some of these complaints stem from a disregard of the 10-year perspective against which the President has asked that the program be judged. But most of them have their roots in the failure of new leadership in the AID agency to generate firm policies in evolving the program.



BARTLETT

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The AID agency has not emerged from the turmoil in which it was born and the principal figures, Fowler Hamilton and Latin Affairs Director Theodore Moscoso, have aroused many doubts on their capabilities as administrators after very few months of duty. The latter has the advantages of a Puerto Rican background, a strong personality, and a delicate sensitivity for Latin American politics but he gives the impression of being

The Alliance for Progress was born a year ago in great hope. It was hailed as one of President Kennedy's most imaginative programs. Now it is in trouble. What went wrong? Who are the people pulling the strings? Miami News Columnist Charles Bartlett examines these and other questions in this special report from Washington.

smothered by the bureaucracy and his division is shuffling along in a manner patently inadequate to the challenge of the Alliance program.

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The President and Hamilton have asserted that over \$1 billion dollars have been pledged to the Latin countries in the past year. About one-third of this has been given to meet balance-of-payment problems in those nations. This is a status quo-bracing operation and the effect of these 300-odd millions will not be felt or seen by the restless populations.

The delayed assertion of U.S. leadership has left the initiative to a non-governmental agency, the Inter-American Development Bank, which is installing itself in the region. The bank is a wise man's idea and has a planning level which is being developed by the international organization.

As a sharp critic of U.S. policy in the area of inflation as an economic issue, the bank is now sug-

gesting that the grants be made directly to the national governments instead of to the local governments, universities, schools, and hospitals as was originally contemplated. U.S. officials insist that Prabiach is not a force in the program but he looks powerful to the Latin Americans, many of whom feel that his policies will lead to dictatorships and an end to free enterprise in their countries.

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The nine wise men were puzzled by the recent bilateral negotiations in Santiago between two U.S. officials, Moscoso and Richard Goodwin, and the Chilean government. The meetings were arranged on an urgency plea by the tottering government and they netted a commitment of some 120 million dollars. The panel is said to be concerned that this precedent may encourage other governments to make direct applications by claiming an emergency and that the review machinery may be constantly by-passed. The Chilean mission, which pro-

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